

## What are Native Plants?

Native plants are simply those plants that grew in New Hampshire before the arrival of European settlers.

## Why landscape with natives?

It has taken more than 10,000 years since the end of the last ice age for our native plant communities to develop. For this reason alone native plants are as much a part of what makes New Hampshire unique as our mountains, lakes, rivers, and coastline. In addition, native plant communities provide vital habitat for New Hampshire's wildlife.

Native plants have several advantages over introduced plants, including winter hardiness, pest resistance, and low maintenance needs.

Native plants are also non-invasive. They pose no threat to native plant communities if they escape cultivation. Introduced plants such as purple loosestrife can takeover wetlands and other native habitats.



House with landscape design layout including native plants. This property is near a river, which makes native vegetation even more important for wildlife

**For More Information Contact Your NRCS/  
Conservation District Office**

**Or visit <http://www.nh.nrcs.usda.gov>**



**Belknap County**  
719 Main St. Room 203  
Laconia, NH 03246  
(603) 527-5880

**Carroll County**  
73 Main Street  
PO Box 533  
Conway, NH 03818  
(603) 447-2771

**Cheshire County**  
Rt. 12 South  
R1 Box 315  
Walpole, NH 03608  
(603) 756-2988

**Coos County**  
4 Mayberry Lane  
Lancaster, NH 03584  
(603) 788-4651

**Grafton County**  
250 Swiftwater Road, Rm 6  
Woodsville, NH 03785  
(603) 747-2001

**NRCS Field Office**  
Telly's Plaza  
243 Calef Highway  
Epping, NH 03042  
(603) 679-1587

**North Country RC&D**  
719 North Main Street, Rm 220  
Laconia, NH 03246  
(603) 527-2093

**Hillsborough County**  
Chappell Prof. Center  
#468, Route 13  
Milford, NH 03055  
(603) 673-2409

**Merrimack County**  
The Concord Center  
10 Ferry St, Box 312  
Concord, NH 03301  
(603) 223-6023

**Rockingham County**  
110 North Road  
Brentwood, NH 03833  
(603) 679-2790

**Strafford County**  
259 County Farm Rd #3  
Dover, NH 03820  
(603) 749-3037

**Sullivan County**  
24 Main Street  
Newport, NH 03773  
(603) 863-4297

**NRCS State Office**  
Federal Building  
2 Madbury Road  
Durham, NH 03824  
(603) 868-7581

**Southern NH RC&D**  
The Concord Center, Rm. 422  
10 Ferry Street, Box 4  
(603) 223-0083



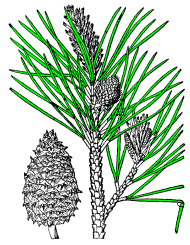
## Landscaping with Native Plants

- **Beautify your yard**
- **Help fight invasive plants**
- **Show your commitment to the environment!**

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## How Do I Do it?



Pitch Pine, a native tree on very dry sites.

Whether you are building or moving into an established neighborhood, plan your landscaping to take advantage of the wide variety of native plants that may already be growing on your

lot. Supplement these with well-chosen native plants from a reputable nursery or carefully collected wild plants.

Each of New Hampshire's native plants has specific habitat requirements. For example, some native plants live near the coast, others only in the more northern parts of the state.



### “Think Soil Moisture”

Some native plants like their soil dry, some like it wet, while others tolerate a wide range of soil moisture. For soil information, including soil drainage class, consult your County Soil Survey or the local Conservation District.



### “Think Shade Tolerance”

Some native plants like to grow in full sun, others grow only in shade.

Take time to determine the characteristics of your property and use plants that are appropriate. You can find native plants that are well adapted to virtually all combinations of soil moisture, shade and other site conditions.



## Some natives to leave or plant:

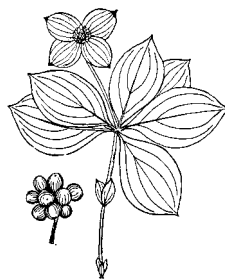
**Dry Sites** - Pitch Pine, Native Lupine, Bayberry, Butterfly-weed, Stiff Aster, Red Pine, Scrub Oak, Lowbush Blueberry, Bracken Fern, Sweetfern, Wild Lily of the Valley, Sheep Laurel, Little Bluestem, Switch Grass, Big Bluestem, Wild Rye.



Native lupine, an important plant for Karner Blue Butterflies, NH's state butterfly.

**Moist Sites** - White Pine, Beech, Red Oak, Hemlock, White Ash, Sugar Maple, Yellow Birch, Flowering Dogwood, Sassafras, Basswood, Solomon's Seal, Black Cherry, Elderberry, Wood Fern, Wild Yellow Lilly, Bunchberry, Virgin's-bower, Highbush Blueberry, Bee-Balm, Columbine.

**Wet Sites** - Jack-in-the-pulpit, Cardinal Flower, Prairie Cordgrass, Ostrich Fern, Rushes, Sedges, Red Osier Dogwood, Silky Dogwood, Turtlehead, Balsam Fir, Red Spruce, Red Maple, Hemlock, Northern Arrowwood, Winterberry, Atlantic White Cedar, New England Aster, Blue Flag Iris, Sweet Flag.



Bunchberry makes a good native groundcover.

**Streambanks/Pond Shores** - Willow, Silver Maple, Speckled Alder, Smooth Alder, Sycamore, Monkey Flower, Switch Grass, Pussy Willow.



Black-eyed Susan, flowers later in the season, good for dry sites.

**Shallow Ponds** - Bur-reed, Buttonbush, Pondweed, Sedges and Rushes, Duck Potato, Fragrant Water Lily, Yellow Water Lily, Pickerelweed, Wild Rice, Duck Weed.

## Where do I get native plants?

Many nurseries and Conservation Districts sell native plants. Try and get plants that have been grown locally, as they will probably do best in our climate.

Some species of native plants can be successfully transplanted from other locations. Make sure that you have landowner permission before collecting native plants. Do not attempt to transplant rare plants. If you are not sure whether a wild plant is rare or will survive transplanting, ask someone knowledgeable for advice.

## For more information

Contact your county NRCS and Conservation District Office listed on the back. We help landowners solve resource conservation problems.